Ellesmere Port Urban District Council

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health for the Year 1948

by

W. J. BIRCHALL, M.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.



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INTRODUCTION

To the Chairman and Members of the Ellesmere Port Urban District Council

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Circumstances of the Urban District for the year 1948.

The Statistics relating to Health both National and Local, are generally satisfactory, and the steady improvement of the past few years has been maintained.

The figures for the Urban District, together with those for England and Wales and the smaller towns are given below:—

The Death Rate is 8.19 per 1,000 estimated population compared with 8.66 in 1947. The Death Rate for England and Wales is 10.8 and for 148 smaller towns the rate is 10.7.

The Birth rate is 21.54 per 1,000 population; in 1947 the rate was 24.60. The Rate for England and Wales is 17.9 and for the smaller towns 19.2.

The Infant Mortality Rate is 33.08 per 1,000 live births, a considerable improvement on 1947, when the figure was 56.16.

The Rate for England and Wales (1948) is 34, and for the smaller towns 32.

There were no deaths associated with child birth.

Infectious Diseases showed no unusual departure from previous years. There were 83 cases of Measles notified (152 in 1947), 54 cases of Whooping Cough (6 in 1947), 41 cases of Scarlet Fever (55 in 1947). There were 5 cases of Diphtheria (9 in 1947). 24 new cases of Tuberculosis were notified (33 in 1947).

Diphtheria Immunisation continued to operate under the Urban District Council's Scheme for the first half of the year, during which period the 5-yearly re-immunisation of school-children which had commenced in 1947 was completed.

The National Health Service Act, 1946, which came into operation on the 5th July, 1948, has resulted in important changes in the administration of the Public Health Services. The major Local Authorities (County Councils and County Boroughs), have become Local Health Authorities, dealing with the personal Health Services. This has resulted in the transfer of the Maternity-Child Welfare, including Health Visitors, Welfare Centres, Day Nurseries and Diphtheria Immunisation from the Urban District Council to the County Council.

To administer these Personal Health Services, which also include Ambulance and Transport Services, Midwifery, Home Nursing, Domestic Help, Care and After-Care, the County Council has created 15 Divisions, each with a Divisional Medical Officer, who is also the Medical Officer of Health of the areas comprising the division. The Ellesmere Port Division includes the Urban District, Hoole Urban District, Chester Rural District and Tarvin Rural District. Each Division is administered by a Sub-Committee of the County Council, comprised of Representatives of the Local Authorities within the Division, together with certain co-opted Members.

The Urban District Council continues to administer the environmental Health Services, which include Housing, Water

Supplies, Sewage and Refuse Disposal, Nuisances, etc.

It will be observed that the section of the Report dealing with Maternity and Child Welfare is curtailed and relates to the first six months of the year up to the 5th July, when these services were transferred to the County Council.

Further information relating to the changes which have occurred will be found in the section dealing with the General Provisions of Health Services in the area.

In the Sanitary Department, Housing and Overcrowding conditions continue to be a major problem, with a deterioration of the position at the close of the year in respect of overcrowding.

The former military camps in the district are in full use and afford temporary accommodation for families who otherwise would be living under unsatisfactory conditions. It is felt, however, that the hutments fall short of the present housing standard and should be dispensed with as soon as it is possible to do so.

Regular inspection of foodstuffs and sampling of milk are carried out during routine work. It will be noticed in the section of the report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector on the inspection of farms and dairies, that of the 96 samples examined for the keeping quality of the milk, 74 were satisfactory and passed the prescribed test. This is quite an improvement over previous years' figures and demonstrates the increasing care and attention now being paid by the milk producers generally. Two samples were positive to Tuberculosis.

The standard of hygiene in food premises throughout the district, is quite satisfactory and it will be observed in the report, that in connection with the new Regulations dealing with ice cream, a code of practice has been instituted which is meeting with success.

In conclusion, I wish to express my appreciation of the support received from the members of the Public Health and Maternity and Child Welfare Committees, and the Staffs of those Departments for their helpful co-operation.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

W. J. BIRCHALL, Medical Officer of Health.

Ellesmere Port Urban District Council.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR, 1948.

The Urban District of Ellesmere Port includes the parishes of Great Stanney, Great Sutton, Ince, Childer Thornton, Little Sutton and Hooton.

Administrative Staff

Medical Officer of Health:
W. J. BIRCHALL, M.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Orthopaedic Surgeon: J. R. CAMERON, M.D., Ch.B., M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.

Aural Surgeon: R. MARTIN, M.B., B.Ch.

Consultant Obstetrician: MORRIS DATNOW, M.B., F.R.C.S. (Edin.).

Chief Sanitary Inspector: E. TUFT, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

Additional Sanitary Inspectors: J. P. GODDARD, Cert.S.I.B., M.S.I.A. R. K. FRANCIS, Cert.S.I.B., M.S.I.A.

Pupil Inspector: D. E. JONES.

Shorthand-Typist: Miss E. L. WHEELER.

Clerk-Typist: Miss R. M. LLOYD.

Senior Health Visitor: Miss M. B. REDFERN.

Assistant Health Visitors:

Miss K. McKee. Miss L. M. BATE. Mrs. A. ENGSTROM.

Clerk, Welfare Centre: Miss M. HAWKINS.

Statistics and Social Conditions

Population	• • •	• • •	• • •		• • •			• • •	• • •	30,860
Area (acres)		• • •	• • •		• • •	• • •		• • •	• • •	9,144
Number of house	ses and	flats	in th	ie area	ì	• • •	• • •	• • •		7,940
Rateable Value		• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •		• • •	• • •	£204,706
Sum represente	ed by t	he P	enny	Rate				• • •		£817

The Natural increase in Population (that is excess of births over deaths) is shewn in the following tables.

		Natural			Natural
		Increase			Increase
		Per 1,000			Per 1,000
Year	Population	Pop.	Year	Population	Pop.
1933	23,190	19.5	1941	28,530	9.25
1934	24,730	11.6	1942	27,950	11.16
1935	24,840	9.7	1943	27,560	15.5
1936	25,100	10.9	1944	27,220	13.44
1937	25,610	8.9	1945	27,160	10.9
1938	26,030	7.03	1946	28,740	12.49
1939	26,920	11.75	1947	29,670	15.9
1940	28,160	9.8	1948	30,860	13.3

The Natural increase in Population (that is excess of births over deaths) 1933—1948 (England and Wales).

				٠		Per 1,000						$P\epsilon$	er 1,000
Year					P	opulation	Year					Pol	pulation
1933	• • •					2.1	1941	• • •					1.3
1934	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	3.0	1942	• • •	• • •		• • •	• • •	4.2
1935	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	2.9	1943	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •		4.4
1936	• • •	• • •	• • •			2.7	1944		• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	6.0
1937	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	2.7	1945	• • •			• • •	• • •	4.7
1938	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	3.5	1946	• • •		• • •	• • •	• • •	7.6
1939						2.9	1947	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	8.5
1940				• • •		0.3	1948				• • •	• • •	7.1

Extracts from Vital Statistics for the Year 1948

(Compiled from figures supplied by the Registrar General).

LIVE BIRTHS

						Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	 • • •				• • •	321	307	628
Illegitimate	 	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	24	13	37
						345	320	665
right								

Birth Rate 21.54 per 1,000 population.

Live birth rate per 1,000 estimated resident population (1948) in 148 smaller towns (population 25,000—50,000) — 19.2.

STILL BIRTHS

	ē				Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	• • •	• • •	• • •	 	 10	8	18
Illegitimate				 	 1	1	2
					11	9	20

Still birth rate 29.1 per 1,000 total live and still births or .64 per 1,000 of the population.

The average number of births per annum in the years 1933—1947 was 550.

TABLE OF NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATES 1933—1947

Year	Number	Birth Rate	Year	Number	Birth Rate
1933	467	20.1	1941	565	19.80
1934	518	20.9	1942	538	19.96
1935	470	18.9	1943	603	21.87
1936	503	20.04	1944	611	22.44
1937	483	18.86	1945	555	20.43
1938	476	18.28	1946	635	22.09
1939	543	20.25	1947	730	24.60
1940	566	20.09	•		

Birth	Rate	England	and	Wales	1948		• • •		• • •	* * *	17.9
Birth	Rate	England	and	Wales	1947	• • •	• • •	• • •		• • •	20.5
Birth	Rate	Administr	ative	Count	y of Cl	heshir	e 194	7	• • •		19.5

DEATHS

Males ... 156 Females ... 97 Total ... 253

Death Rate 8.19 per 1,000 population.

TABLE OF NUMBER OF DEATHS AND CRUDE DEATH RATES 1933—1947

Year	Number	Death Rate	Year	Number	Death Rate
1933	222	9.6	1941	301	10.5
1934	231	9.3	1942	246	8.79
1935	229	9.2	1943	276	10.01
1936	227	9.0	1944	245	9.00
1937	254	9.91	1945	$25\overline{2}$	9.28
1938	293	11.26	1946	276	9.60
1939	229	8.50	1947	257	8.66
1940	291	10.3			

The average number of deaths per annum in the years 1933—1947 was 255.

Death Rate—England and Wales 10.8 per 1,000 population.

Death Rate—148 smaller towns 10.7 per 1,000 population.

DEATHS FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES

			Deaths	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still Births	Rate per 1,000 live Births
Puerperal Sepsis	• • •		Nil		-
Other Puerperal Causes	• • •	• • •	Nil		
The figures for England and	Wale	es wer			
			Ra	te Death per 1 (live and still)	•
Puerperal Sepsis	• • •	• • •	• • • • • • •	0.13	
Other Puerperal Causes	• • •	• • •	• • • • • •	0.73	
				0.86	
					

DEATH RATE OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE

All infants per 1,000 live births	22	33.08
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	22	35.03
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births		
The figures for England and Wales were:—		
All England and Wales		34.0
148 Smaller Towns (estimated resident population 25,000—50,000 Census 1931)		32.0
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns (including		
London)		39.0
London (Administrative County)		31.0

TABLE OF INFANT MORTALITY 1933—1947

						Rate							Rate	
					ре	er 1,000						\mathbf{p}	er 1,0	000
Year						Births	Yea	r					Births	S
1933	• • •		• • •			75.0	194	1		• • •	• • •		72.9	
1934		• • •		• • •		48.26	194	2	• • •		• • •	• • •	35.8	
1935		• • •	• • •	• • •		44.6	194	3	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	71. 3	
1936				• • •		51.7	194	4	• • •		• • •	r s	24.3	
1937	• • •		• • •	• • •	• • •	66.2	194	5	• • •			• • •	46.8	5
1938	• • •		• • •	• • •	• • •	48.3	194	6	• • •		• • •	• • •	55.1	1
1939				• • •	• • •	58.93	194	7	• • •		• • •	• • •	56.1	6
1940			• • •			63.3								
		79. 41												
Deaths	fro	m M	easle	s (a	ll ag	ges)	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• •	•	
Deaths	fro	m W	hoor	ino	Cons	gh (all a	(pag							
Deaths	, LI ():	111 44	TOOL	ıng	Cour	эц (ан а	80s)	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• •	•	
Deaths	fro	m D	iarrh	oea	(une	der 2 year	ars)	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• •	•	1
		04												
Deaths	fro	m Ca	ancer	(al	lago	es)	• • •	• • •	• • •			• •	•	47

Causes of Deaths

	All Causes.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1.	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	. —		
2.	Cerebro-spinal Fever			
3.	Scarlet Fever	. —		
4.	Whooping Cough			-
5.	Diphtheria	. —		
6.	Tuberculosis of the Respiratory			
_	System		4	13
$\frac{7}{2}$.	Other Tuberculous Diseases		1	1
8.	Syphilis	. —		
9.	Influenza			
10.	Measles	. —	-	
11.	Acute Poliomyelitis and Polio-			
10	encephalitis			
12.	Acute Infective Encephalitis	•		
13.	Cancer of the Mouth, Oesophagus,	C	0	0
71.4	Uterus		3	9
14.	Cancer of the Stomach and Duodenum		$\frac{5}{c}$	9
15.	Cancer of the Breast		6	6
16.	Other forms of Cancer		8	32
17.	Diabetes	. 3	$\frac{1}{2}$	4
18. 19.	Intracranial Vascular Lesions		8	23
20.	Heart disease		$\frac{25}{2}$	57
21.	Other Circulatory Diseases		3	6
22.	Bronchitis		5	14
23.	Other Respiratory Diseases		5	15
24.	Ulcer of the Stomach and Duodenum		1	$\frac{2}{2}$
25.	Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)		1	1
26.	Appendicitis		1	7
27.	Other Digestive Diseases	6	1	7
28.	Nephritis	3	3	$\frac{1}{6}$
29.	Puerperal and post-abortive Sepsis		9	U
30.	Other Maternal Causes	_		
31.	Premature Birth		8	9
32.	Congenital Malformation, Birth	. 1	()	• /
	Injuries, etc.	2	1	3
33.	Suicide	$\frac{2}{3}$		3
34.	Road Traffic Accidents	7	Statements.	7
35.	Other Violent Causes	9		9
36.	All Other Causes		9	17
		156	97	
		190	91	253

General Provision of Health Services in the Area

The personnel comprising the administrative staff, together with their qualifications, is indicated at the beginning of this report.

The following services are available:—

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

Chemical analysis of water and Bacteriological examinations of water and milk are carried out at regular intervals. Bacteriological examinations of throat swabs for suspected cases of Diphtheria, and the necessary investigation of any serious Infectious Disease epidemic are undertaken according to requirements.

The Public Health Laboratory, which has been organised under the National Health Service Act, 1946, under the direction of the Medical Research Council and has local laboratories, now undertakes (since 5th July, 1948) free bacteriological examinations of milk, water and other specimens for Local Authorities. The Laboratory for this area is situated at Birkenhead.

Food and drugs administration is carried out by the County Council, and their Officers submit samples for examina-

tion by the County Analyst.

The number of swabs examined for B. Diphtheria was 38. There were 34 throat and 4 nasal swabs, all of which were returned negative.

The number of specimens of sputa examined for B. Tuberculosis in the County Laboratory was 54. Of this total 11 were returned positive and 43 negative.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

Since the 5th July, reorganisation of Ambulance services has taken place in accordance with the provisions of the National Health Service Act. The Local Health Authority (Cheshire County Council) is now responsible for these services and has a scheme of Divisional administration by local Committees throughout the County. These Committees are responsible to the County Council for running the local Ambulance Services. There is now no special provision for special Ambulances for the removal of Infectious cases to hospital with the exception of Smallpox.

NURSING IN THE HOME.

Reorganisation of the District Nursing Service has also occurred under the Act. The Local Health Authority has now taken over these services from the District Nursing Association, though the service continues to operate in much the same way as previously.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

These are held at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, York Road, Ellesmere Port, and at the Railway Inn. Little Sutton.

There is urgent need for better clinic facilities at Little Sutton and it is hoped that improvements will not be long delayed.

Orthopaedic Aural, Ante-natal and Post-natal clinics are organised under the supervision of Specialists.

A school clinic, with Dental and Ophthalmic Services, is provided by the County Council and is held in the Welfare Centre.

HOSPITALS.

The Clatterbridge General Hospital was appropriated for Public Health purposes on the 1st April, 1935, being formerly known as the Clatterbridge (Wirral) Infirmary.

Maternity: Provision is made for maternity accommodation in the Clatterbridge General Hospital, where the patients are under the supervision of the consulting Obstetrician who attends the Ante-natal clinics. In his block there are 34 beds.

In addition there is a separate Maternity Home at Heswall.

The services of the consultant Obstetrician are available at the Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics held twice weekly at the Welfare Centre, and at any time if required in an emergency by a general practitioner in the district.

Children: Facilities exist for convalescent treatment of children needing such and seen by the Medical Officer at the Welfare Cntre. When such cases occur every endeavour is made to get them accommodated in the West Kirby Convalescent Home.

Scabies: No cases were reported during the year.

Head Lice: Each of the Day Nurseries has a routine examination of heads and treatments are given as required. In some instances children are also treated by the School Nurse at the Welfare Centre.

The treatment consists of routine washing with Derbac Soap and combing with a metal Derbac comb together with the use of the standard treatment of Lethane Oil as suggested by the Ministry of Health.

Fevers: The Isolation Hospital at Clatterbridge (transferred to the Liverpool Regional Hospital Board on the 5th July, 1948) receives infectious fever cases from the Urban District.

The accommodation provided is as follows:—

- 24 Beds for Diphtheria.
- 26 Beds for Scarlet Fever.
- 12 Cubicles for Isolation, 14 beds.
 - 2 small wards of 12 beds each, 24 beds to be used as required.

Chester and District Hospital Management Committee—Ellesmere Port Hospital. On the 5th July, 1948, the Management of this hospital was transferred from a Board of Management to the Chester and District Hospital Management Committee who are responsible under the National Health Service Act.

This hospital contains 40 beds and 10 cots, and continues to offer in-patient treatment for both medical and surgical cases, this being in addition to the usual out-patients' clinics.

The staff consists of 2 House Surgeons, a Matron, 8 qualified nurses, 14 unqualified nurses, 2 Physiotherapists and 1 Radiologist. In addition, a number of the General Practitioners attend the Hospital.

The visiting staff consists of 1 Physician, 1 Children's Physician, 1 Surgeon, 2 Gynaecologists, 1 Ophthalmic Surgeon, 2 Aural Surgeons, 1 Orthopaedic Surgeon, 1 Radiologist, 1 Pathologist and 2 Anaesthetists.

MIDWIVES.

There are eight midwives practising in the District, five of whom are employed by the County Council.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The prevalence of Infectious Diseases during the period 1937—1948 is shown in the following table which gives the case rate per 1,000 of the population.

	Scarlet	Diph-	Enteric	Erysip-	V	Vhooping
Year.	Fever.	theria.	Fever.	elas.	Measles.	Cough.
1937	5.85	7.77	0.00	0.16		
1938	13.7	9.08	0.15	0.26		
1939	3.30	2.08	0.14	0.33		
1940	1.59	1.13	0.03	0.31	1.34	0.03
1941	1.12	0.7	0.07	0.14	9.07	0.14
1942	1.14	5.90	0.00	0.03	1.57	0.07
1943	3.08	12.51	0.00	0.00	10.26	0.18
1944	2.56	2.09	0.00	0.07	0.62	0.47
1945	9.40	0.73	0.00	0.22	10.19	0.00
1946	3.47	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.38	0.24
1947	1.85	0.30	0.03	0.20	5.12	0.20
1948	1.32	0.16	0.00	0.20	2.68	1.74

The corresponding notification rates for England and Wales are as follows:—

	Scarlet	Diph-	Enteric	Erysip-	V	Vhooping
Year.	Fever.	theria.	Fever.	elas.	Measles.	Cough.
1937	2.33	1.49	0.05	0.37		
1938	2.41	1.58	0.03	0.40		
1939	1.89	1.14	0.04	0.34		
1940	1.63	1.16	0.07	0.33	10.24	1.34
1941	1.47	1.25	0.03	0.30	10.33	4.39
1942	2.19	1.05	0.01	0.30	7.46	1.73
1943	3.01	0.88	0.02	0.31	9.88	2.54
1944	2.40	0.58	0.01	0.29	4.16	2.49
1945	1.89	0.46	0.02	0.25	11.67	1.64
1946	1.38	0.28	0.03	0.22	3.92	2.28
1947	1.37	0.13	0.02	0.19	9.41	2.22
1948	1.73	0.08	0.02	0.21	9.34	3.42

There were two notifications of Puerperal Pyrexia in 1948 shewing a notification rate of 0.06. The corresponding notification rate for England and Wales per 1,000 births (live and still) is 6.89.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR 1948

Disease.	 Total Cases Notified.	Total Cases admitted to Hospital.	Deaths.
Scarlet Fever	. 41	38	
Diphtheria	 . 5	5	-
Erysipelas	 . 7	3	
Pneumonia	 . 6	4	1
Whooping Cough	 . 54	10	
Measles	 . 83	3	toward on
Infantile Paralysis	 . 1	1	
Puerperal Pyrexia	 . 2	-	
	199	64	1

Of the 5 cases of Diphtheria 2 were stated to have been immunised.

TUBERCULOSIS

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		onary.	Pulm			
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Disease.	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Erysipelas	Pneumonia	Whooping Cough	Measles	Infantile Paralysis	Puerperal Pyrexia	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis .	

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Maternity and Child Welfare

The following report by the Senior Health Visitor covers the half year up to the 5th July, 1948, when the Maternity and Child Welfare Services were transferred from the local Council to the Local Health Authorities (Cheshire County Council).

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS AND HEALTH VISITING.

During the six months of the year 340 births were notified, of these 4 were stillbirths. A total of 685 births were registered for the year 1948, of which 20 were stillbirths.

5,116 visits were paid by the Health Visitors in the homes as follows:—

1st visit to infants	366
Re-visits to infants	1538
Re-visits to children (1—5 years)	2769
Infant Life Protection visits	36
Pre-natal visits	118
Infectious illness	6
Incidental visits	283
	5116

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

1,959 attendances were made at this clinic which is held twice weekly on Wednesday afternoon at 2 p.m. and Friday morning at 9 o'clock.

241 mothers attended for the first time.

1695 further attendances were made.

23 mothers attended for a post-natal examination.

PREMATURE INFANTS.

13 Premature babies were born in the six months up to the 5th July. 7 were 5lbs., 4 were 4lbs., and 2 were 3½lbs. 4 of these mothers attended the Ante-natal clinic, and I was under her own Doctor.

5 were born in hospital, and 8 in their own homes, 11 are still living. 2 died, both in hospital — one within 28 hours. a twin, the other at 6 months in hospital with gastro enteritis.

Of those that are living, home conditions were good in all but three cases. One of these is a hut and two are sub-let.

8 are attending the Infant Welfare Centre.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRE.

Two sessions are held weekly at Ellesmere Port on Tuesday and Friday afternoons, and once weekly at Little Sutton on Monday afternoon.

	Little Sutton
First visit of mothers 263	71
First visit of infants 248	66
First visit of children (1—5 years) 20	6
531	143
Re-visits of mothers 3321	1230
Re-visits of infants 2472	901
Re-visits of children (1—5 years) 519	173
6312	2304

The Medical Officer of Health attended once weekly at each clinic at Ellesmere Port and Little Sutton respectively.

445 consultations were held in Ellesmere Port.

152 in Little Sutton.

AURAL CLINIC.

21 children saw the surgeon for the first time. Daily treatments are given by the Health Visitors.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATIONS.

210 children (under 5 years of age) were given a complete course of primary immunisation.

18 schoolchildren were immunised.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

WATER.

The mains of the West Cheshire Water Board supply practically all the entire area (with the exception of Ince) and from them there is a plentiful supply of excellent water.

The supply is laid into the houses from the West Cheshire Water Board's mains, with the exception of a group of sixteen cottages in Stanney Lane which are supplied by three standpipes, a pair of cottages at Netherpool by one stand-pipe, a bungalow and two cottages at Great Sutton by one stand-pipe, a cottage in Great Stanney and a house in Little Sutton which obtains its supply from a private well.

At Ince, water is supplied by the Council under the Public Health Act, 1936, through stand-pipes by means of a bulk supply obtained from the Chester Rural District Council. In addition a number of houses now have an internal supply. Negotiations have been completed whereby the West Cheshire Water Board will provide the supply to this Parish from the 1st April. 1949, in lieu of the existing arrangement.

The water is in a piped supply from the pumping stations at Hooton, Prenton and Mouldsworth. At the Hooton station the water goes through the softening process, but at Prenton and Mouldsworth softening operations have been temporarily suspended.

During the year 73 samples were taken for Bacteriological examination and 11 samples for Chemical Analysis from the flamed tap in the softening house of the three pumping stations.

The following are the results of a sample of water taken for Bacteriological examination from the pumping station at Mouldsworth on the 7th June, 1948, and this is a fair specimen of the average result from all 73 samples throughout the year.

Similarly appended, is a copy of the analyst's report on the Chemical analysis of a sample taken from the pumping station at Hooton on the 8th November, 1948, here again this is a satisfactory sample which does not differ in any major respect from the other 11 samples for chemical analysis made during the year, with the exception of the fact that all the samples taken from the Mouldsworth and Prenton Pumping stations were hard in character, though not to a degree which could be considered unsatisfactory.

Bacteriological Report on the Examination of a Sample of Water

Received 8/6/48, from West Cheshire Water Board. Labelled: Mouldsworth Pumping Station. Flamed tap in Softening House. Raw water. Date: 7/6/48. Noon. Taken by: C. Hardman. Witness: S. Crawford. Signed: C. Hardman. Number of Colonies per cubic centimetre or millilitre of water growing upon Agar at 370 C. in one 0. *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** Number of Colonies per cubic centimetre or millilitre of water growing upon Agar at 370 C, in two 0. Number of Colonies per cubic centimetre or millilitre of water growing upon Agar at 200 C. in three 0. days Smallest quantity of water producing acid and gas in Bile-Salt Lactose Broth after two days incubation at 370 C. (Presumptive Bacillus coli Test) Absent from 100 ml. Smallest quantity of water containing the Bacillus Absent from 100 mi. coli Smallest quantity of water giving the reaction of the B. Welchii (Bacillus Enteritidis Sprorogenes) Absent from 100 ml.

This is a very satisfactory sample. It is clear and bright in appearance and of the highest standard of bacterial purity indicative of a pure and wholesome water suitable for public supply purposes.

(Signed) Gordon Miles.

For the Counties Public Health Laboratories.

Page Twenty-one

Chemical Analysis on the Examination of a Sample of Water

Analysis of a sample of water received on the 9/11/48, from the West Cheshire Water Board, labelled Hooton Pumping Station, No. 6 Borehole Temporary Pumping Plant. Free Water Surface.

Taken by: C. Hardman. Witness: T. Lunt.

Date: 8/11/48; 11 a.m.

	Chemical Results in parts per Million.
Appearance	Clear and bright.
Colour	Nil. Odom: Nil.
Reaction ph	7.1. Free Carbon Dioxide — 25.
Electric Conductivity at 200 C	650.
Total Solids, 1800 C	430.
Chlorine in Chlorides	90.
Nitrogen in Nitrates	1.2. Nitrites: less than 0.01.
Hardness: Permanent	30. (— Grains per Gallon).
Temporary	215. (— Grains per Gallon).
Total	245. (— Grains per Gallon).
Metals	Iron: 0.30. Manganese: 0.20.
	Other metals absent.
Free Ammonia	0.000. Ammoniacal Nitrogen —
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.000. Albuminoid Nitrogen —
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 270°C.	0.10.

This sample is clear and bright in appearance, neutral in reaction and free from metals apart from traces of iron and manganese. The water is hard in character, but not unduly so, and it contains no excess of mineral or saline constituents in solution. It is of the highest standard of organic and bacterial purity.

These results are consistent with a pure and wholesome water, suitable for public supply purposes.

(Signed) Gordon Miles.

The following information has been supplied by the Engineer to the West Cheshire Water Board:

(1) Particulars of any new sources of Public Supply.

New Bore-hole in commission at Hooton since June, 1948, and about 850,000 gallons per day obtained since, by a temporary pumping plant.

A further new bore is in progress of construction.

(2) Improvements to existing sources of Public Supply.

Chemical and Bacteriological analysis reports, throughout the year, have been of satisfying order and distribution has been maintained throughout the District.

(3) Any important extension of mains.

Housing sites within the area of administration of your Council, comprising the following estates:—

- (a) Wolverham.
- (b) Stanney.
- (c) Overpool.
- (4) Have pipe supplies been satisfactory in quality and quantity?

There has been, in some cases there still exists, a large demand for metered trade supplies, which have, in some localities, caused diminution in pressures, but, generally speaking, relative to the area with which you are concerned, the answer to this question is in the affirmative.

(5) Is an part of the District in need of an improved water supply?

I am not aware of any complaints having been received relative to the general question of water supply in the Ellesmere Port area, but occasionally complaints have been received concerning the hardness of the water.

LIST OF LOCAL OR ADOPTIVE ACTS, BYE-LAWS, ORDERS OR REGULATIONS IN FORCE,

(so far as unrepealed) IN THE URBAN DISTRICT.

ప	Date.			erce.	n fe	ch i	Area in which in force.	n in	Area	,		ıde.	m	hon	Authority by whom made.	y p	orit	Auth	4			er.	Subject matter.	ct 1	bje
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	Adopted 1937	:	•	•	•	:		•	:	:	20)	ion	except section 20)	ept		rt 2,	(Pa	925	et, 1	h A	ealt	ic H	Public Health Act, 1925 (Part 2,	-	
	Adopted 1911	:	:	:	•	:	rict	to be offensive within the district	che	in t	with	ive	ens	e of	to b		tra(ain	cert	ing	clar	r de	Order declaring certain trades	0	
	Adopted 1907	:	•	•	:	•	•		:		:	:	:	:	•	:	392	t, 1	Ac	ries	ibra	ic L	Public Libraries Act, 1892		
	Adopted 1909	:	•		:	:	Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907 (Parts 2, 4 and 6)	(9)	and	2, 4	rts	(Pa	206	ct,	t) A	men	end	(Am	sts	h A	ealt	ic H	rpl.	p-t-n	
	Adopted 1902	:	:	:	•	:	Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890 (Parts 2, 3, 4 and 5)	(d 5)	4 an	ວລ໌ - ສ໌	ts 2	(Par	890	it, 1) A(nent	endr	Ame	ets (h A	ealt	ic H	ubl.	1	
	Adopted 1902	•	•	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	•	892	ct, 1	SA	ork	et W	stree	ite k	Private Street Works Act, 1892	<u> </u>	
	Adopted 1902	:		•	:	:		:	:	•	•	:	890	it, 1) A(tion	ven	(Pre	ses	iseas		tion	Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890		
						Ellesmere Fort and Whitby Urban Urban District Council Act, 1914.	.ct,	11 A	onne		TI1C	Γ	oan		uso.		atny	\ \ \	FIIG) I C		шег	SHIPS	4	

a special series	A set how they have not one of	A woo in which in force	Date of Confirmation	2
Subject matter.	Authority by Whom made.	ALES III WHICH III JOICE.		
Libraries	Ellesmere Port U.D.C	Whole Urban Area	30/11/1936 13/ 1/1937	1-
Pleasure Grounds	ditto	ditto	25/ 1/1937 31/ 5/1937	37
New Streets and Buildings . Tents, Vans and similar	Ellesmere Port & Whitby U.D.C. Parishes of Ellesmere Port and Great Stanney	Parishes of Ellesmere Port and Great Stanney	26/10/1925 12/ 1/1926	***
structures	Wirral Rural District Council.	Parishes of Great Sutton, Little Sutton and Hooton	19/ 2/1923 5/ 4/1923	20
* Omnibuses	ditto	ditto	$19/11/1923 \dots \dots 15/1/1925$	13
Offensive Trades	ditto	ditto	17/11/1924 $8/1/1925$	13
Buildings	ditto	ditto	$17/11/1924 \dots 12/1/1925$	55
Cleansing of Earth Closets,				
Privies, Ashpits and Cesspools.	s. Chester Rural District Councif. Parish of Ince	Parish of Ince	28/2/1923 $28/4/1924$	77
Building Byelaws	Ellesmere Port U.D.C	Whole Urban Area	29/ 1/1940 11/ 7/1940	0
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				

^{*} These were in effect repealed by Section 122 and the 5th Schedule to the Road Traffic Act, 1930, which repeals the Town Police Clauses Act, 1889, so far as it related to public service vehicles.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS

Result of Service of Notices and Number Served

Nature of Inspections	Number	Informal	Formal	Complied	Remaining in hand
Dwelling Houses (General) Dwelling Houses (Housing Act, 1936) Revisits to work in progress Schools Tents, Vans, Sheds, Caravans Back Yards Privies, Cesspools, Septic Tanks, etc. Drainage Inspection Drainage Tests Ditches and Watercourses Offensive Accumulations Keeping of Animals Food Premises. Factories (Mobile) Factories (Non-mobile) Piggeries Cowsheds Dairies, Milkshops and Purveyors' Premises Smoke Observations Canal Boats Infectious Diseases: Enquiries Other Visits Disinfections Verminous Premises: Inspections. Rat Infestations Samples of milk submitted for Bacteriological examinations Shop Acts Interviews (outside office) Overcrowding: Enquiries Other Visits Former military camps. Miscellaneous visits	$ \begin{array}{c} 290 \\ 6 \\ 1780 \\ 17 \\ 11 \\ 620 \\ 8 \\ 101 \\ 8 \\ 20 \\ 8 \\ 7 \\ 321 \\ 49 \\ 49 \\ 49 \\ 49 \\ 49 \\ 49 \\ 40 \\ 84 \\ 39 \\ 130 \\ 88 \\ 66 \\ 47 \\ 101 \\ 66 \\ 407 \\ 224 \\ 114 \\ 51 \\ 623 \\ $	$ \begin{array}{c c} 290 \\ \hline 6 \\ \hline 3 \\ 4 \\ 620 \\ \hline 8 \\ 28 \\ \hline 2 \\ \hline 1 \\ 15 \\ 9 \\ 6 \\ \hline 13 \\ \hline - \\ \hline - \\ \hline - \\ \hline 51 \\ \hline 47 \\ \hline - \\ \hline - \\ \hline 4 \\ \hline - \\ \hline 5 \\ 7 \\ \end{array} $	37 — 8 — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	34 2
TOTALS	5562	1119	59	1079	53

In eight instances, warning letters were sent by the Clerk of the Council to the Owners concerned, in respect of the non-compliance with Abatement Notices served upon them under the Public Health Act, prior to any legal proceedings being instituted against them. All notices were complied with satisfactorily, without further action.

Housing conditions generally, still cause concern to the department and in connection with overcrowding, 224 complaints were received during the year. Details of each complaint were carefully examined and reported upon to the Housing (Lettings) Committee for their consideration together with a report from the Chief Sanitary Inspector. Of the cases reported, 26 were re-housed in Council houses, 1 in a non-Council house and 22 in huts at the former military camps. In addition, 8 families residing in two-bedroomed Council houses were transferred to a larger type of house, thus alleviating overcrowded conditions.

The position in respect of this complex problem has deteriorated during the year, due to the insufficient number of houses completed.

A great amount of housing repair work has been carried out to domestic property upon the service of sanitary notices and a number of house roofs have been completely re-stripped and re-slated.

Detailed reports were presented to the Health Committee in respect of the general conditions of seven dwelling houses. In four instances, agreement was arrived at with the Owners, for the Cottages to be demolished as soon as alternative accommodation could be provided, either by the Local Authority, or the tenants themselves. An undertaking was also given by the Owner, relative to another case, that a part of the dwelling shall not be used for human habitation, and this was accepted by the Council. Of the two remaining cases, an undertaking was accepted that the premises be made fit, and negotiations are still in progress in respect of the final case.

During the year under review 669 dust-bins were supplied and delivered to premises, including Council houses on receiving payment from the Owners. Several Owners of domestic property still continue to avail themselves of this service and it is hoped it will be carried on as a permanent feature. Time is saved by this method and the service of notices is eliminated.

In addition to letters received requesting an inspection of premises 551 verbal complaints were given at the office. This is a further increase over the previous year.

CAMPS.

The three former military camps still continue to be occupied for human habitation. Each hut has been converted to comprise three and two bedrooms, with kitchen and scullery combined.

Whilst it is greatly appreciated that this accommodation has provided a type of home for the occupants in these abnormal times, they are nevertheless, sub-standard, and should not be used any longer than is necessary. In fact, it is earnestly hoped, that it may soon be possible to have the huts demolished as each occupier is re-housed.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

The number of houses found to be infested during the year was:—

(a)	Council Houses	9
(b)	Other Houses	15
	Number Disinfested	
(d)	Total visits	35

The number of Council houses treated shew an increase over the previous year's figure. There still remains a number of individual cases where the standard of cleanliness is unsatisfactory.

All infested houses were treated with liquid and powder form of D.D.T., with satisfactory results. It is not generally considered now necessary to have wood-work removed in the bedrooms to facilitate disinfestation, due to the effective delayed action of D.D.T.

The work of disinfestation is carried out by the Local Authority through the staff of the Sanitary Department.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

There are two sewage disposal works in the district. The works at Little Stanney were newly-erected during the year 1933, and designed for a population of 20,000; whilst the disposal works at Sunnyside Pontoon, known as the Town Works, were

re-constructed and designed for a population of 7,000. A small area is still drained under the Manchester Ship Canal to the River Mersey without treatment.

A scheme has been prepared by Mr. A. H. S. Waters, M.Inst. C.E., the Council's consulting Engineer, in consultation with the Council's Engineer and Surveyor, to provide sewers and sewage disposal works for the Parish of Ince. This is now receiving the attention of the Council together with that of the Ministry of Health.

The following lengths of new sewers were laid in the district during the year:—

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The small River Gowy is within the Urban District and is bordered by oil works along its entire length in this district. It is tide-locked where it is syphoned below the Manchester Ship Canal to discharge into the River Mersey.

$CLOSET\ ACCOMMODATION.$

The greater part of the district is provided with clean water closets, but on the outskirts of the town where sewers are not yet available, some pails, privies, cesspools and septic tanks are in use.

SWIMMING POOL.

The Rivacre Swimming Pool is owned by the Council and has a swimming area of 1,567 square yards.

The water passes through a continuous bath purification plant which embodies two horizontal air-scoured pressure filters with a circulation pump capable of circulating the total contents of the Pool in a period of eight hours.

SCHOOLS.

There are three Council Secondary Schools, nine Council Primary Schools and four Denominational Schools in the district.

All the schools are supplied with piped water from the West Cheshire Water Board's mains.

The Head Teachers of the various schools are immediately notified on occurrence of cases of Infectious Disease in order to secure the exclusion of the contacts for the necessary period.

During the vacation, and at other times when found necessary, the schools are thoroughly disinfected.

CANAL BOATS.

46 boats were inspected during the year and these were registered to carry 89 adults and 77 children.

The actual number found to be in occupation was 77 adults and 57 children.

13 Statutory Notices were served and 9 remained in hand at the close of the year.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 and 1948.

1. Inspections.

M/c	Line (7)	₩	≎ា	ಾ	
	Occupiers Prosecuted (6)				
Number of	Written Notices (5)				
	Inspections (4)	-1 1).c 30		33
Number	on Register (3)	14	92		90
M/c	Line (2)		¢ί	ಾ	
	Premises (1)	 (i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authorities 	(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises	TOTAL

2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	M/c	Nun	Number of cases	for	fects	Number of cases in which	M/c
	anri	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. B Inspector In	rred By H.M. Inspector	prosecu- tions were instituted	Line
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(9)	(7)	(8)
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	4	4	4				4
Overcrowding (S.2)	ro		-				10
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	9				1		9
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	٢٠						2
Ineffective drainage to floors (S.6)	∞	1	1				∞
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7): (a) Insufficient	6	ro	63		23	1	6
(b) Unsuitable or defective	10	ಣ	70		77		10
(c) Not separate for sexes	11	П	1		-		11
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating							
to Out-work)	12			1	1		12
TOTAL	09	15	6		ದ		09

HOUSING

1.	INSI YEA	PECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING 1R.	THE
1.	(a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under the Public Health and Housing Acts)	297
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	1,780
2.	(a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under subhead 1) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	6
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	30
3.		Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	6
4.		Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	65
2.		MEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR W SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICE.	ITH-
		Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	40
3.		TION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DUE CYEAR.	RING
A		roceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the lousing Act, 1936:—	
	(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil
	(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered	

	fit after service of Formal Notices	Nil Nil
	(a) By Owners (b) By Local Authority	Nil
В. Р	Proceedings under the Public Health Acts:—	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	37
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of Formal Notices:— (a) By Owners	29
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners (c) Remaining in hand	Nil 8
	Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which demolition orders were made	Nil
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders	Nil
	Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 936:—	
(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, but tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil

1NSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MILK SUPPLY.

There are 35 registered cowkeepers, 16 dairies and 14 milk-shops in the district. In addition, 14 milk purveyors bring milk into the district from outside and there are two registered wholesalers resident outside the area.

The Register shews the following entries:—

Cowkeepers (Wholesale Producers) Cowkeepers (Retail Producers) Dairies and Milk Shops	31 4 30
Total Registered Milk Dealers in the district	- 65
Wholesalers resident outside the district Retailers distributing milk into the dis-	2
trict from outside	14
Register	81

101 samples of milk were obtained and sent to the bacteriologist for examination. Each sample taken at the farm was done so during the early morning milking and examined as follows:—

Accredited Farms — Standard for this designation plus examination for Tuberculosis.

Commercial Farms — Tuberculosis, Bacillus coli and Methylene Blue Test.

Pasteurised Milk — Phosphatase Test and Methylene Blue Test.

Of the 69 samples examined for Tuberculosis, 2 were reported positive and 67 negative. This constitutes 2.89 per cent. being positive of the total number examined.

In regard to these positive samples, the reports received from the Divisional Office, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, indicate that one cow was slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, 1938. In respect of the other positive sample the final report has not yet been received.

Of the 96 samples so examined on the standard of cleanliness and the keeping quality of the milk, 74 or 77.08 per cent. were satisfactory. This shews quite an improvement over the previous year's figures of 65.8.

16 Dealers' licences and 2 supplementary licences were issued by the Local Authority under the Milk (Special Designation)

nations) Regulations, 1936-1946.

An increasing number of retailers now obtain their supplies already bottled. This is considered a progressive outlook obviating a further handling of the milk.

The closest co-operation is maintained with the Assistant County Sanitary Officer in matters relative to accredited farms

and this is greatly appreciated.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

Food Premises: 10 applications for registration of food premises were received during the year under review.

There are 68 premises in the district registered under

Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act.

Careful attention has been paid to food premises and whilst in 1941, leaflets, cards and posters relative to personal cleanliness and hygiene were distributed to food traders, the importance of this matter is still being stressed at every inspection. When necessary, attention is directed to the need for improvement of existing facilities and it is pleasing to report that in each instance the work has been carried out expeditiously.

The Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations came into operation the previous year and a circular outlining the requirements of the regulations was distributed to registered dealers. There are two premises in the district manufacturing ice-cream by the hot mix method, and in both instances extensions and alterations have been carried out together with the installation of new equipment.

It is being endeavoured to bring into operation a code of practice affecting the sale of ice-cream at premises and from vehicles. This embodies the necessary precaution for the protection of the ice-cream in distribution, storage, handling, etc., throughout the district. A good degree of success with the trade is being achieved in this direction and co-operation main tained.

73 special visits were paid to food premises at the request of the owners and the following foods were rejected:—

148 tins Fish. 25 tins Soup. 86 tins Peas. 95 tins Vegetables. 254 tins Milk. 19 tins Beans.

28 tins Fruit. 35 tins Jam. 364 tins Meat. - Blown, damaged and leaky tins.

S1 stone Fish. 110lbs. Oranges. 35lbs. Sweets. 8lbs. Walnuts. 12lbs. Semolina. 5lbs. Pudding M

5lbs. Date Paste.

135lbs. Flour.
9lbs. Dessert Mould.

5lbs. Pudding Mixture. 8½lbs. Tea. 8lb. Middle Bacon. 18 dozen Eggs.

— Unfit for Human Consumption.

Total Weight (approximately): 1 ton, 2 qrs., 19lbs.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION.

The Cheshire County Council from the 1st April, 1948. delegated its power under the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919, to your Council with responsibilities on agricultural and non-agricultural land. Agricultural Executive Committees also have certain powers under the Agricultural Act, 1947. New legislation on the matter is being considered by Parliament at the time of writing this report and this may well mean changes in administration.

During the year under review, the work has again been carried out very successfully with co-operation from all occupiers, particularly in respect of Industrial premises. This important branch of our work loses its major problem when such co-operation is afforded.

A free service is now granted to Occupiers of domestic property to clear any rat infestation.

Two Rodent Operatives are employed and they have again been fully occupied with this work.

4,838 inspections were carried out by the Rodent Opera tives, with 291 poisoning campaigns. The total amount of "poison take," i.e. poison and bait combined, on all campaigns was: Zinc Phosphide, 22lbs. 13ozs.; Arsenic, 13ozs.; Red Squill, 2lb. 15ozs. In addition, nine treatments have been given with Cymag Gas.

A formula prepared by the Ministry for the calculation of the estimated kill of the common rat, when Zinc Phosphide and Arsenic are used shews that in respect of these two poisons used in campaigns, a total kill of 945 is arrived at for the year. The number of bodies actually picked up were 419 rats and 342 mice.

Two maintenance treatments upon the various lengths of sewers have also been carried out. Several "takes" were recorded on the Town Sewer Outfall. This was cleared and remained so when a further test was carried out.

SAMPLING OF FOOD AND DRUGS

The Chief Inspector of the Weights and Measures Department of the Cheshire County Council has kindly supplied me with the following particulars of samples obtained in the Urban District of Ellesmere Port and forwarded to the Public Analyst during the year ended 31st December, 1948.

List of samples obtained in the Ellesmere Port Urban District during the year ended 31st December, 1948.

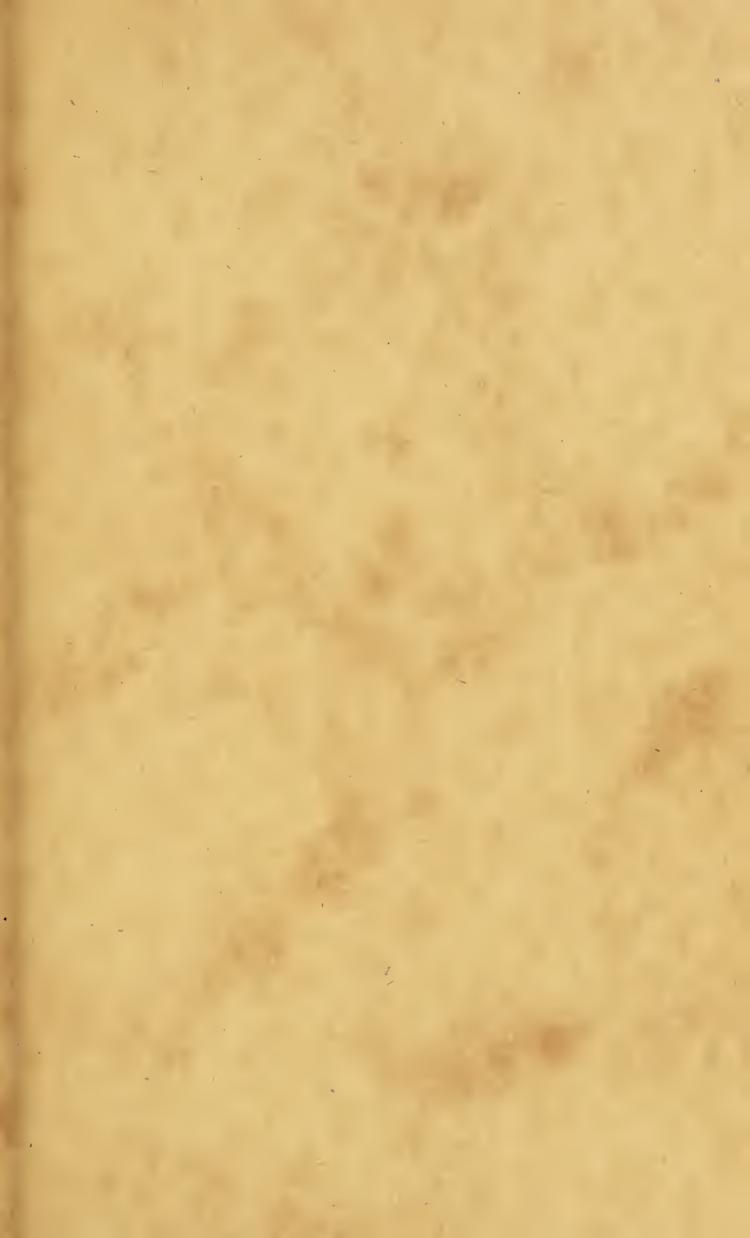
Name of Sample.	S	imber of amples tained.	Number adulterated or not up to the recognised standard of quality.
Aspirin		1	
Butter		1,	
Boracic Ointment		1,	
Bicarbonate of Soda		1,	
Cooking Fat		1,	
Cinnamon		1,	
Date Pudding		1,	
Epsom Salts and Tablets		1,	
Figs		1,	~
Gelatine Powdered		1,	
Glycerine		1	
Grape Fruit Squash		1.	
Iodine		1	
Jam		1.	
Milk		45	4
Margarine		1,	→
Malt Vinegar		1,	annual .
Olive Oil		1,	—
Pastries		3	1
Rum		2	
Sulphur Ointment		1.	
Sweets		4	—
Senna Laxative Pastilles		1,	
Suet	• •••	1,	→
Talcum Powder		1,	
Tea		3	_
Treacle Pudding		1,	
Whisky		1	
Vinegar		1	—
Wheat Flakes		1,	
Zinc Ointment		1	
Zinc and Castor Oil Ointment	t	1,	\rightarrow
		84	5

Particulars regarding the five non-standard samples are shown as follows:—

No.	. Article.	Result of Analysis.	Remarks.
1.	Milk.	13.5 per cent. Extraneous Water.	Retail Sale. Seller Fined £5 and £1.1.0. costs.
2.	Milk.	3.3 per cent. deficient in fat.	Two of six samples from churns in course of delivery from farmer
3.	Milk.	16.6 per cent. deficient in fat.	to seller of No. 1. Other four churns were genuine.
4.	Milk.	1.16 per cent. deficient in non-fatty solids.	Abnormal. No action.
5.	Fruit Tart.	Contains mineral oil.	Baker cautioned.







"Pioneer" Printers,
Whitby Road,
Ellesmere Port.